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Meaning of the Agitation for Export Duty on Wheat as Traced From Near Its Fountain Head

Millers' Memorandum Makes Clear Suggestion for General Export Duty "Whenever Certain Conditions Prevail"—Both Limited and General Export Tax Proposals Further Examined

By PRESIDENT WOOD

There has recently been considerable discussion of the proposed export duty on Canadian wheat. As some of this discussion has been on the basis of a general export, and some on the basis of an export duty on Canadian wheat to be milled by United States mills, I think it would be well to go as nearly as possible to the fountain-head of this agitation and try to trace its meaning from there.

MILLERS' MEMORANDUM ON EXPORT DUTY

There has recently come into my possession a pamphlet bearing the following title, "Memorandum on an Export Duty on Wheat for Milling-in-Bond, as presented to the Dominion Government by the Canadian National Millers' Association, 1925."

It opens up with a short introductory paragraph which is followed by a quotation from the "Turgeon Report", both of which I will quote in full. The Millers' Memorandum begins:

In the article on the wheat export duty proposals published on this page, President Wood points out that the proposed tax, limited or general, cannot possibly serve the purpose of the Canadian millers without affecting the price of Canadian wheat, "and becoming a serious menace to the whole 400,000,000 bushel Canadian production."

"After many months of careful investigation and study of the Canadian grain problem, the Royal Grain Enquiry Commission under the chairmanship of Mr. Justice Turgeon has, in the following terms, recommended to the attention of the Government a matter of great importance not only to the millers of Canada but to the farmers and to the country generally:

"At the present time, the duty on Canadian wheat—entering the United States—is 45 cents per bushel. On wheat flour, semolina, crushed or cracked wheat and similar wheat products, the duty is \$1.04 per hundred pounds. These duties are practically prohibitive in their effect. They prevent Canadian wheat or wheat products having access to the American domestic market. On the other hand under the provisions governing milling-in-bond and drawbacks, it is quite possible for the American millers to obtain Canadian wheat virtually free of duty to grind for export. Considerable quantities of Canadian wheat are ground in American mills and exported abroad under these conditions. This American flour, ground in American mills, but the product of Canadian wheat, enters into competition with the output of the Canadian flour mills. The benefits of manufacture are lost to Canada, while at the same time, the general benefits of reciprocal free trade in wheat and wheat flour do not exist. It was suggested to us that in view of these conditions, an export duty should be levied at the same rate as is the American tariff, upon Canadian wheat and wheat products entering the United States. The American tariff having already closed effectively the domestic market to the Canadian farmers, the result of such a levy would be to eliminate the export of American flour ground from Canadian wheat, and to transfer this market to the Canadian millers. While, as a general thing, export duties are to be deprecated, the exceptional situation that arises in this instance might warrant such an import."

GIVES ENTIRELY FALSE IMPRESSION

This is the foundation of the whole argument the millers make for an export duty. In the next paragraph of this memorandum they "urge upon the Government and Parliament that action be taken without delay to give effect to its

recommendation. It is unfortunate that they opened their pleadings with a statement that, to say the least, gives an entirely false impression. The Turgeon Report did not make such a "recommendation". Any fair-minded man reading this report cannot help being impressed with the idea that the commission itself was urged to make such a recommendation, but being unwilling to do so, or perhaps not unanimous among themselves, they finally compromised by making a suggestion, and that in an apologetic manner. The clause really stands as a blot on the report, and indicates how difficult it is for a Royal Commission to avoid being used by designing, powerful influences for sinister purposes. Read this clause very carefully, and I am sure you will recognize it as a danger signal, a warning to go slow and look both ways before crossing. The next paragraph in the Memorandum reads:

"Although the legislation passed might be made generally applicable, wherever certain conditions prevailed, the problem arises particularly in respect to wheat exported to the United States."

WILL WORK EASILY IF NOBODY IS LOOKING

This is a clear suggestion for a general export duty on wheat, and comes much nearer to being a recommendation for a general export duty, than the Turgeon suggestion does to being a recommendation for a limited one. "Certain conditions", of course, exist wherever Canadian wheat and flour are exported. If the act is properly framed, so it can be applied under certain conditions, the beneficiaries can be trusted to find certain conditions to warrant its application wherever Canadian wheat is sold. In the meantime the hope is that the cry against the United States will have sufficient magic to enable them to put the charm in operation. It is a simple process and will work easily if nobody is looking—as usual.

What is supposed to be the argument of the Memorandum is not easy to follow. Many statements are made, but just how they are to be applied, in justification of an export duty on wheat, is not at all clear. What are stated as facts on which the arguments are based are briefly as follows:—Under the United States Tariff Act, wheat may be imported

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EDITORIAL

ROOT OUT THE CORRUPTIONISTS

At one poll in the Peace River election, it has been shown that votes which were cast for the Conservative candidate were switched by the dishonesty of an official, to the Liberal candidate. If the vote had been properly counted, the result of the election would have been affected, at this particular poll, in the Conservative candidate's favor. There are other cases of alleged election corruption pending, affecting election workers who were opposed to Mr. Kennedy, and until they are disposed of there can be no warrant whatsoever for the allegations which have been made in the party press, that the result at this one poll shows the seat to have been properly that of the Conservative. At still other polls, through the action of the political partisans who controlled the election machinery, no vote was taken. At these polls an overwhelming majority had been cast for Mr. Kennedy in the previous election.

The history of the election campaigns in the constituencies of Athabasca and Peace River is gradually being brought to light. The facts which have already been revealed, to quote Mr. Kennedy's courageous and powerful speech in the House of Commons on April 6th, make it abundantly plain that in October of last year, Northern Alberta came through "an election that has shown the existence of elements that must be rooted out of our political contests if respect for our Parliamentary institutions is to remain."

We regret that owing to serious shortage of space, it has been impossible to publish Mr. Kennedy's speech in full in this issue. We will deal with the whole matter further in a later issue.

It is to be deplored that the Edmonton Journal, as a rule the fairest of the party dailies in Alberta, has been induced by party considerations to descend from its usual level and to join in the hue and cry raised by less reputable papers. The Journal demands Mr. Kennedy's resignation, knowing full well that at the present time he is legally prohibited from resigning, even should he feel called upon to do so. But he should not resign, and he should not abandon any of his Parliamentary duties. His absolutely clean record at all times is acknowledged even by his bitterest and most scrupulous opponents. The Journal is as familiar as we are with the character of the campaign carried on in Peace River by both of the old political parties last year. If the Journal were sincerely desirous of a clean-up, it would demand an investigation similar to the investigation which is being carried on in Athabasca, in order that all wrong doers might be brought to justice. An inquiry under the Corrupt Practices Inquiry Act would doubtless show just which candidate lost most heavily in votes, through irregular practices.

BACKSTAIRS METHODS VS. LETTING IN THE LIGHT

While the Edmonton Journal, aided by the Calgary Herald, and other party papers, has sought to obscure the issue in Peace River, the Ottawa Citizen has defied the traditions of partyism by letting in the light. It has exposed the corruptible methods of the political partisans, who, having been repudiated by Mr. Kennedy when they sought to make a

backstairs arrangement, feared to court an investigation. The Ottawa Citizen is recognized today as the fairest, and the most enlightened of Canadian dailies. Its views are expressed as follows:

LIGHT ON PEACE RIVER ELECTION

Donald M. Kennedy, United Farmer member for Peace River, made a manly statement in the House yesterday, in answer to a Conservative effort to induce him to withdraw from Parliament. Mr. Meighon did himself another disservice in attempting to reply by giving Mr. Kennedy's statement a peculiar twist.

It is not Mr. Kennedy's answer that he would have been elected, but for the failure of deputy returning officers to open polls in certain districts. He was elected. He is so definitely the member for Peace River that he cannot lawfully resign at this time.

In answer to the statement that the Conservative candidate would have been elected but for the fraudulent practices of the deputy returning officer at Brude Mines poll, Mr. Kennedy maintains that he lost at least as many votes through election irregularities. Delinquencies were practiced against both the Conservative candidate, Mr. Collins, and the United Farmer representative, Mr. Kennedy.

The weakness of the Conservative party's position is that they tried to arrange a backstairs agreement with Mr. Kennedy, after the election, instead of proceeding to contest it in accordance with the law. He refused to become party to any such arrangement. Mr. Kennedy said, in the House yesterday:

A representative of the Conservative candidate asked me if, in view of the Brude situation, I would not consent to go through the first session of Parliament and then resign. I told him at once that in my judgment I had lost at least as many votes as Collins through election irregularities, and that the proper course to follow if they were not satisfied was to petition under the Controverted Elections Act. Instead of this, they appealed to the Supreme Court Judge to have the poll at Peace River where the vote stood Collins 71, Kennedy 57, R. R. 5, thrown out, and 193 voters disfranchised on the technical ground that the deputy returning officer was not properly sworn in. It appears the commissioner was not present when he signed the oath form.

In any event with 60 days in which to act under the Controverted Elections Act nothing was done by Conservatives. Mr. Kennedy wanted to let in the light on election methods in Peace River constituency. The Conservatives wanted to bargain for the transfer of the seat, without too much embarrassing publicity.

It is currently rumored that members of the Conservative board of strategy differed on the question of contesting Mr. Kennedy's right to return to the House. Mr. Meighon is credited with having been in favor of instituting proceedings under the Controverted Elections Act before the 28 days elapsed, but Mr. Bennett's influence as the chief Conservative strategist from Alberta, is reported to have been against it.

Whatever there is in this rumor, the fact remains that the Conservative board of strategy decided to do nothing, although they knew about the alleged fraudulent methods of the deputy returning officer at Brude. The same election manipulator had worked for the Conservatives in 1917 and 1921, before engaging to work under Liberal patronage in 1925.

"Conservative Position Contemptible"

The Conservative position is rather contemptible. They try to prevail upon Mr. Kennedy to withdraw quietly, to give them the seat at the end of one session. No self-respecting member would make any such bargain. Naturally, Mr. Kennedy refused to consider it. He pointed out the proper course for the opposition leaders to take, in accordance with the Controverted Elections Act. For reasons best known to themselves, they took no such action.

But a so-called Liberal opponent of Mr. Kennedy did set the act in motion—much to the embarrassment of the Conservatives, apparently. They have since started to urge Mr. Kennedy to withdraw from the House, although they recognize that he cannot legally resign. They have the effrontery to deny Mr. Kennedy's "moral right" to move in the House, while they are prepared to do almost anything but the right thing, which would be to rely on the law of the land—to have recourse to the Elections Act which Parliament has itself provided for just such cases.

What have the Conservatives to fear, that they should be so reluctant to turn the searchlight of publicity on Peace River Election methods—even though one of the worst offenders did formerly serve the Conservative party in Western elections. Mr.

(Continued on Page Six)

Legislature Adjourns After Concluding All Business With Exception of the Natural Resources Bill

Concluding Phase of Session Will Commence About May 15th, When It Is Expected Ottawa Bill on Resources Will Be Advanced to Stage Making Final Action by Alberta Possible—No General Redistribution, But Adjustments to Separate Rural and Urban Areas

Special Correspondence

Railways Operation By the Government Is Feasible, Says Smith

Northern Railways Problem Features Day's Proceedings—No General Redistribution This Session

MONDAY'S SITTING

EDMONTON, April 8.—Debate on the situation of the E., D. & B.C. railway took up the whole time of Monday afternoon's session, the debate being wound up by Premier Brownlee. During the discussion each member who spoke managed to express a different viewpoint, but the solution of the question is not further advanced.

J. C. BOWEN OFFERS CRITICISM

Replying to the Premier's speech on Thursday, J. C. Bowen, opposition leader, said the situation was just about where it was a year ago.

The inference of the Premier's statement that it was undesirable to lease, led to the conclusion that the Government would be forced to operate the line themselves, and that the Minister of Railways had at last conquered. If the Government did take over operations, how far would they involve themselves in capital expenditures? Extra freight charges of from 4 to 5 cents per hundredweight might be added if the Government took over operation, besides the capital expense that would be necessary.

If the Government had put the same energy in pressing the Dominion for this road, as had been exercised for the Hudson Bay road, they might be nearer a solution.

Surely we shall have something better now than a statement that the Premier proposed to go to Ottawa again.

The Government seemed to have been greatly misinformed as to the physical condition of the railway. While he had no belief for the C.P.R., he thought D. C. Chelmsford's protest in 1923 was justified. He did not think that the Cartwright and Kennedy report was more than a cursory one, and it exaggerated actual conditions.

The Premier was right in saying that the responsibility for a coast outlet lay with the Government or the transcontinental railways, but the Province could do much to encourage it. The attitude of the present Government was "attitudinizing and platitudinizing." The interests of Peace River people had not been looked after.

After sitting for seven weeks, the FIFTH Session of the Fifth Legislative Assembly of the Province of Alberta was adjourned on April 8th. The business of the session was concluded, with the exception of the Natural Resources bill, which will not be finally enacted until the corresponding Ottawa legislation has been sufficiently advanced, although no changes in this legislation are anticipated. The regular session of the Assembly will be resumed, it is anticipated, about May 15th, and will be preceded following the passage of the Resources bill.

The decision of the Legislature not to carry out a general redistribution at this time is dealt with in the reports of the week. Minor adjustment affecting certain constituencies, for the purpose of separating the urban and rural votes, were made. The unscrupulous use by some party newspapers of entirely misleading figures in reference to these readjustments, was repudiated by C. S. Pingle, Liberal, of Medicine Hat, in the course of the debates.

EX-PREMIER GREENFIELD'S VIEWS

Ex-Premier Greenfield endorsed the position taken by Premier Brownlee with regard to the Royal Bank and the leasing of the line. The people of Peace River had been greatly encouraged and stimulated by the freight and other reductions given. He instanced a resolution passed by Grande Prairie Board of Trade, which stated that the situation of the country was greatly improved on account of the freight rate reductions and the rise in price of products. Whoever operated the railway could not give better rates than at present. While propaganda was being employed to force the Government to operate on certain lines, this should not influence the decision. The territory should go to the railway that would give best terms to the Province, and best rates to the settlers. The C.N.R. was no more entitled to consideration than any other, because, while it might be called the people's railway, so was the E., D. & B.C. Not until the Government of Canada recognized its responsibility should the question of national railways bear weight. Steady pressure should be kept up until the responsibility was accepted.

Mr. Greenfield wanted it clearly understood that he held no brief for either of the two transcontinental lines, as had been alleged in some quarters. The C.P.R., however, was in worse need of a coast outlet than the C.N.R., which had already a good grade to the coast. The C.P.R. had only the difficult Kicking Horse grade at present. He was inclined to think that the C.P.R. wanted ultimate possession of the E., D. & B.C. With a

coast outlet Peace River would be more advantageously placed than any other wheat raising district of Canada.

The solution of the problem lay in an increased colonization effort, and in the value of the railway as the link in a coast line from the Peace River.

SAYS ROAD IS DETERIORATING

L. A. Giroux, Liberal (Grouard), said we had spent the last two years reviewing the history of the road, and by this time they had expected something more definite than a statement that the Government were going to approach Ottawa again. He did not agree with the Cartwright-Kennedy report, but there was no doubt that since last year the road had deteriorated. He contended that the agreement did not obligate the C.P.R. for a longer period than five years, at which point the Premier differed with him.

People had been satisfied with the C.P.R. administration up till last year, but since that time no new money had been spent. The Government should provide more money to keep the road up.

An argument here took place between Mr. Giroux and the Premier as to the information given, Mr. Giroux contending that all information had not been laid before the Assembly. The Premier, however, assured him that it had all been laid before the Assembly, with the exception of the Royal Bank's minimum price, which explanation Mr. Giroux ultimately accepted.

If money was not provided to ballast the road, contended Mr. Giroux, it would go to pieces next year, and would be dangerous. The Government should make up its mind to a policy of sale or lease.

GOVERNMENT OPERATION FEASIBLE

Replying to the Opposition arguments, V. W. Smith, Minister of Railways, said if the Government decided to operate the road themselves, they would have to spend \$100,000 per year for deferred maintenance, and \$500,000 for rolling stock. Most of the money would be provided from the revenue. The line could give as good service under Government operation as otherwise, at the same rates. The Cartwright-Kennedy report was not a prejudiced one. He agreed with ex-Premier Greenfield that the line should not be disposed of at a sacrifice.

With regard to a coast outlet, the C.N.R. had spent \$9 to 10 million dollars on the line between Prince George and Prince Rupert, and the link with the E., D. & B.C. would be of great advantage in providing business for this line. That was just indicated as a thought. Mr.

(Continued on page 6)

As Seen From the Press Gallery

Notes of the Week from the
Alberta Legislature



By JOHN MACKENZIE

Pingle's Claim That 3,331 Voters Not Entitled to Separate Seat Because Rainy Could Not Vote in Severe Weather—
Groux Supports Government Railway Policy—\$1,000 Legislators Who Were Poor at Any Price.

The moral to be derived from the newspaper comments on the Medicine Hat realignment is that "figures don't lie," but, to put it politely, "vice versa."

The analysis of the situation as regards the voting population of the city of Medicine Hat and the surrounding rural area shows that the slight advantage the cities may be under with regard to population, is more than offset by the facilities they enjoy when voting. In the Provincial by-election in September, on the Liberal member for that city's own statement, the rural part of the two member constituency only polled 977 votes. He did not add that the number entitled to vote in the same area was 3231. Then Mr. Pingle claims in his argument in the Assembly that these 3231 voters are not entitled to a separate seat, because by reason of bad weather and abnormal harvest conditions they could not vote. Weather conditions do not affect the city man. The Liberal constituency of Athabasca only cast 594 votes in 1935 Federal election and yet Mr. Pingle calls the creation of the Cypress seat a gerrymander.

Hubbard Kipling remarked once that "Medicine Hat had all hell for a base-mat." Is it a wonder that Liberal politicians do not quote this statement as a reason for additional representation for the Hat, the underground population being at present gerrymandered out of a vote. Their additional votes might help the Liberal party. Candidly, an admission of this kind is the only thing that can help them at the next election.

Liberals have been declaring for a long time that the Government has no railway policy. Yet when the Government introduced a bill providing for Government operation in certain eventualities, R. C. Marshall wanted it postponed or withdrawn. L. A. Groux (Grouard (Liberal)), whose constituency is served by the railway, supported the bill, his only kick being that the Government might use the old sleeping cars, and he claimed they could not be slept in. The only policy of the Calgary member is a policy of sleep.

Sam Brown, the Irishman from High River, lived up to the traditions of his race when he said that something or other "imposed an imposition" on the country. Gordon Forester was responsible the same day for the statement that he was "very unanimous" in approval of the Government's policy.

Dentists objected strenuously to having one of the teeth drawn from their act on Tuesday. The extraction was not a business one.

Members of the Assembly had a group photograph taken on Wednesday of last week. We may expect to see the picture before in some of the paper's pages, under the caption, "What's wrong with this picture?"

der the caption, "What's wrong with this picture?"

Those who profess to worry because the Government does not make an immediate disposal of the E.D. & B.C. railway, and complain that the Government has not done anything, should compare the present condition of the road with its condition in 1931, when the average speed was two to three miles an hour, and freight rates, etc., were very much higher than at present. The critics, in the Assembly and out of it, do not give the present Government credit for what has been done.

According to the Edmonton Local of the United Commercial Travellers, the dining car service on the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway, operated by the Provincial Government, is much better than that on the E.D. & B.C. Railway, owned by the Province, but operated by the C.P.R. Now, V. W. Smith read with pride in the Assembly Monday a letter from the travellers' association complaining of the dining car service on the E.D. & B.C. Railway, and suggesting a service similar to that on the A. & G.W. So the Government may claim some credit for catering to the inner wants of the electors, as well as for their less urgent problems.

Mr. Smith, the Minister of Railways, does not profess to be a fluent orator, but when he talks he says something. Pivoting through his railway estimates on Monday, he stood unmoved while the discussion raged around him, and when the storm had subsided carried on at the point where he was interrupted. And he got them through.

L. A. Groux was debating the Government's policy on the railway situation, when the Premier interrupted him, "You always stop me at the important mo-

ment," said the Northern Liberal. But nobody, after the speech was over, could discover where the important moment had been.

Discussing members' indemnities, R. C. Marshall pointed, with pride to the Liberal administration of 1910 to 1915, with 41 members at an annual indemnity of \$1,500. He claimed this as evidence of economy. As a matter of fact the Liberal administration of those dates was the most extravagant we have ever had, and landed us with the A. & G.W., the E.D. & B.C., and other undertakings which form the major part of the present public debt. If we remember rightly, the \$1,900 a year legislators were so impressed with the appearance of a silk-hatted and frock-coated delegation from the U.S.A. that they gave them all they asked for in the way of railway guarantees and timber limits.

Talking of economy, one Liberal early in the week, advanced as reasons why the Assembly would sit till Saturday, the following: A large number of members of the Government are Scotsmen; they reside mainly in the Corona Hotel; they rent rooms there by the month; the month will not be up till the 15th; therefore the Assembly will remain in session till the 15th.

Another new word was added to the dictionary by Geo. Mills, northern Liberal, on Monday. He was not to be involved in any legal squabbles or "squabbles" he eloquently declaimed. Earlier in the session Joe Decheno objected to legal "squabbles."

This stuff about the "strong, silent men of the north" must be fiction. The northern members of the Alberta Assembly, especially those from the far north, have more to say than any other members.

The "Gerrymander" --- How Albertan Makes Use of False Figures for Political Party Purposes

By JOHN MACKENZIE

It was at one time the proud boast (probably it is yet) of a well-known London newspaper that "When you see it in the ——— it is so."

The Calgary Albertan might well adopt the reverse motto, "When you see it in the Albertan it is not so."

Compare the following editorial in the Albertan of April 4 with the facts:

The Cypress Scandal

The Cypress scandal is the present redistribution differs from the Clearwater scandal of a few years ago, only in

degree. In some respects it is even more than the Clearwater scandal.

When the Clearwater riding became vacant a couple of years ago, the Alberta U.P.A. Government was so disturbed by the original iniquity of the distribution, that it decided to disfranchise entirely the Clearwater people, and in a manner without precedent either in Canada, or in Britain, or any British Dominion.

In the 1931 Provincial election Clearwater had 977 voters.

Early this week, after deciding that there should be no redistribution, the Alberta Government rearranged the voters

of Medicine Hat, which had two members, and Redcliff which had one member, into three ridings, with Medicine Hat having a voting strength, according to the most recent elections, of 1,326 and Cypress a voting strength of 977, and a third riding with about 1,200 votes. These figures are not an estimate, but the actual vote polled in the recent Provincial by-election or in the Federal election in these districts.

There is not much difference between the Clearwater scandal and the Cypress scandal.

It was never suggested that Clearwater was created for the party advantage of the Government. Cypress was created less than a year after the Medicine Hat by-election, when C. B. Pingle defeated the Government candidate, and it was revealed very clearly that Porren Baker could not again be re-elected for that riding.

It was by no means certain that Clearwater would return a supporter of the Government, and in the early elections the voting was always very close between the two parties.

But the Cypress pocket borough was created for Mr. Baker directly following the vivid illustration that the Minister could not be elected in his own riding unless re-elected.

When Clearwater was created it was a pioneer country, with a very large area, with good expectations of an influx of voters, which has turned out to be correct.

Cypress, on the other hand, is not a pioneer district, but one of the oldest in the Province, its population is not increasing, but decreasing.

The Cypress scandal in many respects is worse than the Clearwater scandal. It is positive evidence that the U.F.A. Government which has always expressed its horror of the methods of the old parties, has adopted in most flagrant manner, one of the worst possible sins of the old parties.

PINGLE ADMITS REPORT MISLEADING

Mr. Pingle made his speech on the Legislative Assembly Act in the Assembly on Wednesday. On Thursday afternoon he was questioned in the Assembly by W. C. Smith, U.F.A. member for Redcliff. He admitted that the figures as given in the Albertan were misleading. He had given the figures for the Federal election in the polls which comprise the new constituency of Cypress, but the Albertan had not published them. While he admitted the unfairness of the newspaper report, the unfairness could not be attributed to him.

WHAT THE FACTS ARE

It is correct that the polls in the new Cypress constituency at the Provincial by-election only cast 977 votes, but the number of voters on the roll for the same polls in this election was 3,331. The reason for the small poll was that a severe storm raged that day, and that many of the voters were working in the harvest fields in other parts of the Province.

The total number of voters on the same roll in Medicine Hat City was 4,423, so that the alleged great disparity does not exist. The vote in Cypress at the Dominion election, October, 1935, was 1,388.

There are fourteen existing constituencies in the Province with a less number of voters than the new constituency of Cypress.

Mr. Pingle alleged that the voting population was comparable with that of Clearwater. The number of voters on the roll in Clearwater was 738.

With regard to the other new constituency, that of Egg and Poultry Pool, created by

adding the towns of Redcliff to the city of Medicine Hat, and being the rural area, there are no figures available so far beyond the 1923 plebiscite, but the number of voters in Redcliff constituency at that time was 3,724. The members did not have the figures available for the Federal election. However, in the constituency, but not including the town of Redcliff, there voted in 1931 2,010 persons, and in 1935 1,294. Here again, the decrease is due to temporary departure of voters for other parts of the Province to work in harvest.

FIGURES FOR OTHER CONSTITUENCIES

Here are the figures for several other constituencies in the Province in the Federal by-elections of 1923 and 1935:

	1923	1935
Alexandra	2,447	1,156
Albion	1,491	694
Coronation	4,696	1,601

It cannot be alleged that these constituencies have been depopulated, as they are situated in parts of the Province not affected by drought. The decrease in the vote was due to abnormal seasonal conditions at the time of the election.

UNRELIABILITY OF THE PARTY PRESS

The attempt to manufacture a cry of "gerrymander" in connection with the two new constituencies is utterly unwarranted. This, however, does not prevent the cry from being made, and is only a sample of what may be expected from the party press from now until the date of the election. It would be hopeless to attempt to brand all the untruthful and misleading statements that have been or will be made, but surely the above is sufficient evidence of the unreliability of the party press—more especially the Albertan.

McDaniel, Chairman of Poultry Pool

At a meeting of the delegates of District No. 7, Egg and Poultry Pool, held in Edmonton on April 1st, Mrs. E. R. Gunn tendered her resignation as director for District No. 7, and at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Pool on April 3rd, she also tendered her resignation as chairman of the Board.

Mrs. Gunn's duties as president of the U. F. W. A. and the Women's Section of the C. G. A., are so heavy and take so much of her time that she felt that she could not meet the ever-growing demands of the Poultry Pool upon her time. Much regret was voiced by all the delegates and members of the Board at losing Mrs. Gunn from the Board.

P. J. Emmenauer, M.L.A. for Alexandra, was elected Director for District No. 7 and H. C. McDaniel was chosen chairman to fill the vacancy left by Mrs. Gunn's withdrawal from the Board.

In the reorganization of the Board, Mrs. F. E. Wyman resigned as secretary to become Second Vice-chairman of the Board. Mrs. Wyman will continue, however, to act as secretary until May 1st.

As a measure of economy the Board decided to discontinue the office in the Loughheed Building, Calgary, on May 1st and secure quarters in a less expensive place.

Announcement will be made later as to the new location, etc.

Total of Nearly \$200 to Athabasca Fund Up to April 13

All Members of the U. F. A. Urged to Assist the "Cess" Pool Fund, to Clean Up Political Scandal

Contributions to what has been described as the Athabasca "Cess" Pool Fund, for the purpose of insuring a thorough clean-up in Athabasca in connection with the Federal general election scandals, totalled \$181.45 on April 13th. Locals and individuals in all parts of the Province are among the contributors, the largest single contribution being from the Bow River Federal Constituency Association, while Lethbridge Local give the substantial sum of \$14. The first contribution from J. J. Arnold, of Carrot Creek, was received on the day of publication of the issue of "The U. F. A." in which Mr. Irvine's appeal was published.

All contributions should be forwarded to the U. F. A. Central Office, Calgary.

The list to date follows:	
J. J. Arnold, Carrot Creek	1.50
B. W. Wood, Carstairs	2.00
F. Oberg, Assiniboia	3.00
C. A. Nolan, Pt. St. Charles Redford	1.00
John Clayton, Calgary	1.00
Bow River Federal Constituency Association	25.00
Wm. K. Ross, New Westminster, B.C.	.75
J. R. Gascorne, Battle River	1.00
Russ Norway Local No. 193	5.00
R. H. Schwanitz, Bellevue	1.00
G. B. Christensen, Standard	2.00
D. Black & C. D. Fuchs, Bowden	.50
Th. Gervais, Mayerthorpe	.50
Wm. Kibben, Hobbystown	1.00
J. G. Hadden, Crossfield	1.00
E. T. Evans, Hobbystown	1.00
M. A. McDonald, Hobbystown	.50
St. Margaret's Local, No. 202	1.00
Grandmont Local, No. 211	2.00
Barrow Local, No. 189	1.00
Lynbrook Local, No. 205	2.00
Battle River Local, No. 194	1.00
Federal Local, No. 214	2.50
Lethbridge Local, No. 490	14.00
Hillside Local, No. 210	1.00
Barrow Local, No. 189	2.00
Robert Gardiner, M.P., Rural	10.00
H. E. Spencer, M.P., Edmonton	10.00
R. J. Garland, M.P., Edmonton	10.00
A. M. Bostiller, M.P., Vegreville	10.00
G. E. Geste, M.P., Calgary	10.00
D. M. Kennedy, M.P., Whitehorse	10.00
L. H. Jettin, M.P., Baker	10.00
W. T. Lucas, M.P., Loughheed	10.00
Wm. Ross, Carrot Creek	1.00
Total	\$181.45

EDITORIAL

(Continued from Page 5)

Keeney's stand is courageous and commendable. He said in contribution yesterday.

There is a bigger question involved than the Peace River seat or the Government in power. Northern Alberta has come through an election that has shown the existence of elements that must be rooted out of our political contests if respect for our Parliamentary institutions is to remain. The chief question is how to do this. If I can help, neither the loss of the Peace River seat nor even disfranchisement would worry me in the least degree. And let me say that, if this can be served by unseating me, I will hold no grudge against anyone taking action to do so.

Mr. Meighan's reply is a striking contrast. Once again, the opposition leader is seen stooping to pettiness, when the need is for national leadership ruthlessly to root out election corruption, which is being exposed in Alberta, and is all too common in other provinces.

We regret that owing to severe pressure upon space, several important letters, and articles on Dairy Pool activities at Montrose and elsewhere, and news items of news from Lethbridge, are unavoidably held over, as well as a review by John MacKinnon of the second session of the Legislature.

Support of Any Measure by Any Political Party Justified if Economic Position of Farmers Can Be Strengthened

Blame for Needless Waste of Time at Opening of Session Equally Divided Between Both Old Parties — Passage of Proposed Legislation Depends On Action of the Senate

By W. T. LUCAS, M.P.

OTTAWA, April 2.—Shortly after the last article was written the debate on the Speech from the Throne, which had lasted for practically eight weeks, suddenly came to an end through the application of closure. The blame for the needless waste of time appears to be equally divided between the two old parties—on the Conservatives for continuing the debate and on the Liberals for lacking the necessary courage to apply the closure sooner and thus demonstrate that they were the Government and really anxious to get on with the business of the country. This would have brought them at least a measure of respect from all sides of the House. It seems unfortunate that we should have sat for two months and accomplished so little. The whole fight has been over the question as to which of the major parties should hold the reins of power. The people having not given a mandate to either party on October 29th last, the Premier decided to call the elected members to Ottawa and let Parliament decide which party should form the Government. If he had strictly followed this course, perhaps no fault could have been found and the question would have been settled within the first two weeks. There would have been no place for any amendments and as soon as the first vote had been taken an adjournment would have immediately taken place to allow the party sustained a sufficient time to fully organize, hold by-elections, prepare its legislative program for the session and come back ready to do business. Instead of following the above course, the Liberals came to Parliament assuming that they were the Government and had the right to prepare the legislative program as outlined in the Speech from the Throne. The Conservatives have disputed this right from the beginning, and the result has been one amendment after another has been debated and much time wasted.

LAPORTE'S MOTION WOULD HAVE BEEN DEFEATED

Owing to the very uncertain state of affairs, the Progressives at the beginning passed a resolution stating that they were prepared to co-operate with whichever party was finally sustained. To give some idea as to how uncertain the situation really was, let me say that if Mr. Laporte's first resolution, asking for a vote of confidence, had been allowed to come before the House for a vote, there is no doubt the Liberals would have been defeated. Again, if the Government had continued to accept the original Meighen amendment as a vote of want of confidence as they did for several days, they would also have been defeated. As soon as this fact became known arrangements were made to have the Minister of Customs state on the floor of the House that the Government would not consider the Meighen amendment as a vote of want of confidence. This amendment was adopted.

The fourth article from the U. F. A. group at Ottawa is contributed by W. T. Lucas, M.P. for Camrose. G. G. Coote, M.P. for Macleod, will be the next contributor.

ization. A few days later the same Minister, speaking at a political gathering in Montreal, was reported by the Ottawa Citizen as stating that the crucial test had been on the non-confidence motion of Mr. Hon. Mr. Meighen.

Had the legislative program desired so much by the West been offered only by the one party, there never would have been any difference of opinion amongst the Progressives, but both parties having offered practically the same legislation, it became a matter of opinion as to which had the greater power to finally enact it into law. The decision to co-operate with the Liberals will, therefore be justified by its results. Can the Government deliver the goods? Upon whether it can or not depends final judgment as to the wisdom of the group's decision.

DEPENDS UPON ATTITUDE OF THE SENATE

The Government will undoubtedly bring down legislation generally satisfactory to the Progressives. It will prob-

ably, the session will be fruitless, except perhaps the appropriation for the Hudson Bay Railway which is in the estimates. Under these circumstances, it will be a debatable question whether support of the Conservatives would not have been the wiser course. Any attempt to seriously interfere with the tariff would have resulted immediately in defeat of a Conservative Government formed with Progressive co-operation. No such attempt would have been made, but the ability of Conservatives to pass into law, legislation entered upon by agreement with Progressives could have been made effective since its passage through the Senate would have been secure.

It may be thought that the Liberals and Progressives will be able if the Senate destroys their legislation, to carry out a campaign for reform of that body. A little reflection shows that this is unlikely. Quebec stands firmly in support of the Senate as constituted of Confederation. Quebec supplies the Liberal majority, sixty per cent. of the present government, and therefore any appeal for Senate reform from the Liberal party as at present constituted will carry little weight. No one looking over the present Parliamentary situation can feel confident as to the final outcome. The measures of legislation which the West, particularly Alberta, looks forward to—Rural Credits, Natural Resources, satisfactory coal policy—are hopeful of realization by our group, and while any such faith exists that we will get these measures, we will stand solidly by our pact with the Government. If, however, there transpires a situation where some technical obstacle is blamed, as standing in the way of accomplishment, it should prove to us the futility of our present alignment.

I have become firmly convinced that our political policy should be built entirely on the economic group rock as advocated by H. W. Wood and our decisions should entirely be influenced from this consideration. Speaking for myself, I feel I would be justified in supporting any measure from any party that is calculated to strengthen the economic position of the farmer. We are prone as a body to the appeal of sentiment and tradition, but in times like these of severe competition and the activities of big business interests, unless we give more direct attention to our economic interests we are bound to lose what we are striving to gain in the final analysis.

BOTH DISLIKE OUR GROUP SYSTEM

One thing seems quite plain. Both parties would like to eliminate the group system. Premier King called the election for that purpose and he could not carry on without a majority. He



W. T. LUCAS, M.P.

ably pass it through the House of Commons, but can it guarantee the passage of the proposed legislation into law? This depends upon the attitude of the Senate. In that chamber the Conservatives have a majority of eight. If they use this majority to nullify Liberal legis-

LEGISLATURE ADJOURNS AFTER CONCLUDING ALL BUSINESS. EXCEPT NATURAL RESOURCES BILL.

(Continued from page 4)

Grimm was concerned about the \$850,000 we were spending each year in interest. Even if we made a sale we would have to put up the bond interest. The Government could operate the line satisfactorily. For the past two years not a complaint had been received of the operation of the A. & G. W. by the Government.

Joe Duchene, Liberal (Beaver River) was inclined to agree with the Minister of Railway's views on Government ownership, but was sorry the Minister could not impress his views on his colleagues.

Geo. Mills, Liberal (Athabasca), considered the Government should settle with the Royal Bank at once.

OPPOSITION CRITICISM IS VALUELESS

Premier Brownlee in closing the debate, said that there was more anxiety about leasing the road in 1920 than now, because the Government at that time thought that the lease would be followed by a sale. The railways had had ample time to make their minds up about saying.

The opposition, being devoid of any reasonable ground for criticism, had adopted their usual grounds of general criticism. He sympathized with the editor of the "Morning Albertan" when he said that if the Liberal party could not offer a definite policy they would not get very far in the Province. The Government could no doubt operate the line and give the same rates as they were giving on the A. & G. W. The Government were not prejudiced against any company, but if the companies hoped to benefit in the future they should assume part of the burden now.

With regard to the condition of the road, the C.P.R. had covenanted to keep it up as long as the agreement was in effect. The company's maintenance obligation had not expired in 1923. The Government were entitled to provide capital for new stations, etc., but not for maintenance. The Premier deprecated the suggestion that the company were not looking after maintenance.

With regard to settling with the Royal Bank, they would be foolish to settle with the bank if someone else would buy the road. They could settle with the bank in twenty-four hours if they took the bank's terms. The Dominion Government had recognized some responsibility, but the Alberta Government wanted them to recognize more. If the railways made better offers they might lease, but not on the same basis as before.

The Government's main desire was to safeguard the investment of the people of the Province, and if the people were not satisfied, they had their remedy. They proposed to take all the care necessary in arriving at a decision, notwithstanding these easy critics who thought they should settle the question at once.

NO GENERAL REDISTRIBUTION THIS SESSION

Want of unanimity in the committee appointed last session to work out a scheme of redistribution resulted in reports being presented to Monday evening's sitting recommending abandonment of any general scheme of redistribution this session. The reports were accepted,

R. C. Marshall being the only dissident.

The majority report, as also the minority report, paid tribute to the fair way in which the sittings of the committee had been conducted, and the absence of political bias.

THE MAJORITY REPORT

Geo. N. Johnston, U.F.A. (Coronation), chairman of the committee, in presenting the majority report, which was concurred in by the Government and Labor members, first outlined the instructions given to the committee when appointed in March, 1925. The committee was constituted as follows: G. N. Johnston, Shield, Joly, Matheson, Ross (U.F.A.), Mills, Mitchell (Liberal), Stewart (Conservative), White (Labor). Since the appointment of the committee, the work has been somewhat disorganized by the resignations from the Assembly of Dr. Stewart and C. R. Mitchell. Dr. Stewart's place could not be filled, while Mr. Mitchell's was subsequently filled by J. C. Bowen.

Several meetings were held in April, 1925, to arrange for organization and for collection of statistics and other necessary information. A sub-committee consisting of Johnston, Mills and Ross, was appointed to prepare a number of plans which would form a basis for consideration at future meetings. These plans were prepared and submitted to the committee.

Previous redistributions had resulted in increases as follows: First legislature, 1905, 21 seats; 1909, 41; 1913, 55; 1917, 58; 1921, 61.

The report concluded:

"It is reasonable to assume that when the committee was appointed, it was in order that all shades of political thought in the house should be brought together in an attempt to arrive at a plan of redistribution that could be accepted by all groups in the house.

"A minority of the committee, consisting of the representatives of the Liberal party, have recently taken the position that no change whatever should be made in the existing constituencies.

UNANIMOUS BARR NOT POSSIBLE

"The balance of the committee believed it was desirable to adjust the boundaries in order to more equitably distribute the representation on a population basis, but not decreasing the total number of seats. Every effort was made to arrive at some basis which could be unanimously accepted, but it is now apparent that this is not possible, and that the purpose of the appointment of the committee has been defeated."

In presenting the report, Mr. Johnston said there had been much criticism of the report not being brought down earlier. He took any blame for that, as he considered he was justified in holding the report back in the hope that a unanimous report would be presented. He had no criticism to make of the members of the committee. The differences that existed were on matters of policy and on nothing else. He asked for the discharge of the committee.

MINORITY REPORT RECOMMENDS NO CHANGE

J. C. Bowen, opposition leader, in presenting the minority report, said that the committee had found the problem much more difficult than they had anticipated. The committee had wanted uniformly to

evolve a scheme that would fairly and equitably meet the expectations of all sections of the Assembly, and make such adjustments as were in keeping with the task committed to it by the Legislature.

The minority report, signed by Messrs. Bowen and Mills, the Liberal members, was against redistribution at the present time for the following reasons:

First, the data respecting population was not sufficiently accurate as a basis on which to consider adjustments of boundaries or rearrangement of constituencies. No enumeration of population had been made since 1921, since which date there had been fluctuations of population throughout the Province. The committee had no means of ascertaining with accuracy the actual increase or decrease of settlers. A census would be taken by the Government of Canada in 1926, when population data would be available, and any plan of redistribution then made would be on a sound basis.

Second, there were candidates representing at least two political parties, and in some cases more, already chosen in many constituencies for the next general election. It was not, therefore, advisable to effect any adjustment of constituencies at this late date, with an election impending in two months.

Third, any scheme of redistribution should be dealt with by the next Legislature and at the earliest possible date after the first session. The plan of redistribution adopted by that Legislature should be made known to the people at least one month before the General election.

In respect to sessional indemnities, the minority report stated that this should be a matter for the next Legislature. A retiring Legislature should not set up the indemnities for its successor.

PAYS TRIBUTE TO FAIRNESS OF MEMBERS

In moving the report, Mr. Bowen said he appreciated very much the fairness of the members on the Government side, and of the Labor members, in endeavoring to arrive at a plan of adjustment of boundaries. Everything had been done in a very fair and honorable manner to reach, if possible, a definite conclusion and a unanimous report. However, the minority felt that they could not concur in any report recommending adjustment of boundaries at the present time.

PREMIER THANKS COMMITTEE

Premier Brownlee said that although the report was somewhat late in the session, it was evident there had been a real and genuine effort made to reach some conclusion that would be regarded as non-partisan, and that could come before the Assembly as a fair and impartial statement of the situation. He felt that he had to take this opportunity of expressing to the committee on behalf of the Government and members their appreciation of the efforts made. While it might seem that the work had been in vain, a great deal of valuable information had been accumulated which would be useful in the future. The work was one which the average member of the Assembly and the average person outside could not fully appreciate. The reports of the majority and minority of the committee had been very fairly given. It would be a real pleasure if on all matters we could have such a fair presentation of the various angles as given in these reports.

R. C. Marshall was the only member to introduce a *Concurrent* note that the

discussion. He had apparently prepared his remarks with the expectation of a report being brought in that would recommend changes in the constituencies, and even though the committee did not recommend redistribution, he had to give it. Therefore, he made accusations of "gerrymandering," "playing fast and loose," and so on, in his choicest Mar-challesc, to the disgust of both sides of the Assembly, who perforce had to listen. He contended that there should have been a reduction to 45 seats, that the principle of proportional representation should have been applied in the country as well as in the cities, with members elected at large.

In seconding the resolution, W. H. Shield, U.F.A., (Macdonald), said that if we had a county system in the Province it might be possible to get along with less members, but that on the other hand such a system would greatly increase the cost of local government. We were at present getting the cheapest possible form of county government. He was quite prepared to discuss the question of indemnities with his constituents.

Fred White, Labor (Calgary), objected to the "gerrymandering" cry as being very premature. The members of the committee had all been very fair. The fact that the committee had incurred a certain amount of odium by not bringing in a report recommending redistribution was a tribute to their sincerity. There was the temptation to bring in some kind of a scheme to justify their existence. There was very little difference in the two reports, and he thought they could very well have been linked together.

REGRETS GERRYMANDER TALK

Geo. Headley said there was no justification for any talk of gerrymandering. It was very regrettable that such a thought should be projected into the Assembly. Neither report suggested any such thing. He was very sorry to see Mr. Marshall dissociate himself from his party on this issue, for he was one of the Government's greatest assets while he remained with them. Probably this evening's speech was his swan song. He moved that the reports be received, and the committee discharged, with thanks for their services. The motion was adopted, Mr. Marshall alone dissenting.

INDIGENTS OF

CARBON M. D.

Further discussion took place on the resolution of A. B. Clappool, U.F.A. (Innisbury), asking for an amendment of the Municipal Districts Act to meet the case of Carbon M.D., which had a large mining population and a large expense for indigents. After several members and the Provincial Treasurer had spoken, the motion was withdrawn, the Treasurer having promised to look into the case.

RAILWAY AND IRRIGATION ESTIMATES PASSED

The estimates for the Department of Railways, which included \$788,000 for the Lethbridge Northern by way of advances, and \$775,000 for construction of the Athabasca Valley Railway, serving Pembina, were passed. J. C. Bowen moved that the latter amount be struck out, as not sufficient information had been given as to the location of the line, but was not supported. Reasons given for not giving exact location were that maps were not completed, and that premature information would lead to land and townsite speculation.

At the opening of the Assembly, L. A. Groux, Liberal (Grouard), voiced objec-

tion to statements contained in a Labor paper that he took up the cudgils for Geo. P. Smith in the recent debate, and defended him. This, he said, was absolutely untrue.

First reading was given to seven new bills. Objection was taken to so many new bills being introduced at the present time, but Mr. Brownlee said that these bills mainly took the place of Statute Law amendments.

Segregate Rural From Urban Areas in Certain Ridings

Only Changes in Constituencies Have This End in View—Number of Members Remains the Same

TUESDAY'S SITTING

EDMONTON, April 6.—At the opening of the Assembly today first reading was given to bill No. 45, providing for advances for the E. D. & R. C. Railway.

Second reading was given to a bill amending the Live Stock Inspection Act (Headley), and to the bill regarding the disposal of the surplus of the 1919 Canada Wheat Board.

A bill amending the Dental Association Act was also given second reading.

A bill amending the Pipe Line Act was read a second time. Premier Brownlee explained that the bill consisted of adjustments made to the present act to meet conditions in the Turner Valley oil field. The present act had proved somewhat unworkable in practice. Different grades of oil were produced in different wells, and unless there were some regulatory body it was difficult to operate the pipe lines as common carriers. The regulations would be under control of the Board of Public Utility Commissioners.

Second reading was given to a bill respecting the Weno Power and Light Company. Very few members seemed to know where Weno is, but it was stated to be a suburb of Calgary, which wishes to get power from the city.

DISCIPLINE FOR PROFESSIONS

In moving second reading of a bill to deal with the Discipline of Professions, Geo. Headley informed the Assembly that the intention of the bill was not to interfere with the professions, but it provided for a board of appeal from the decision of the governing bodies of professions. The time was not ripe to deal with this subject, but the intention was to give the bill second reading, and leave it there for this session, so that it could be discussed by the public and those interested, and action taken next session.

Mr. Headley did not wish to appear prejudiced against the professions, or against the boards of the professions. They were doing good work, and the amendments brought forward already this session had strengthened the hands of the legal professions.

A RAILWAY TO THE SALT WELLS

Geo. Mills, Liberal (Athabasca), tried to commit the Minister of Railways to a proposal to build a railway from the present terminus to the McMurray salt wells. He moved the adjournment of the Assembly to discuss a "matter of great public importance," the extension of the A. & G. W. to the salt wells, and to Mr.

Murray townsite. McMurray was the port, he declared, "for scows, steamboats and canoes." The salt company found it very hard to transport their product to the railway.

V. W. Smith stated that the people of McMurray seemed to be satisfied at the present time. He had not made up his mind to build the railway. It would be easier to subsidize the industry, say, \$5,000 a year, than build a railway for \$100,000, and pay interest and maintenance charges of \$10,000 a year.

Premier Brownlee said that Mr. Smith's view was that of the cabinet. He hoped the member would not consider they were showing lack of interest. They were anxious to assist the development of the industry, and were at present arranging for an investigation of industries. He would much prefer to make a contribution rather than build the railway, but would not pledge the Government at present further than an investigation.

CHIEF "CUTTER-OUT" WANTS \$100,000 NEW EXPENDITURES

R. C. Marshall deserted his usual role as an economist to plead for the expenditure of \$100,000 for the extension. The motion was finally withdrawn.

STOCK INSPECTION ACT PASSES COMMITTEE

A bill amending the Stock Inspection Act, and providing that persons killing an animal should retain the hide for ten days to permit of police inspection, passed committee after considerable discussion. As originally introduced, the bill only applied south of the Red Deer river, but at the request of the members, it was made applicable all over the Province. The bill is the result of representations made by all stockmen's associations in the Province.

SHOULD DENTISTS ADVERTISE?

Under the present Dental Act, dentists are not permitted to advertise prices. An amending act, discussed in committee today, provides that the clause prohibiting advertising be struck out. Several members wished the privilege enjoyed by dentists of forbidding advertising to be retained, while others contended that it was an utterly unwarranted provision, and one not applied in any other act.

It was agreed to hear the dentists on the matter again, and the clause was stood over, the dentists' views on the subject being presented to the members at the close of the regular session.

RURAL AREAS SEPARATED FROM CITY RIDINGS

In moving the second reading of the Legislative Assembly Act on Tuesday evening, Premier Brownlee dealt at length with the whole subject of representation.

The only changes contemplated in the bill are the removal from the cities of Edmonton and Calgary of rural areas at present included in those constituencies, and the division of Medicine Hat, at present a two-member constituency, into two constituencies, one comprising Medicine Hat and the town of Redcliff, and the other a rural constituency, to be known as Cypress, while Redcliff is replaced by the new constituency of Empress. The number of members remains at 60.

The boundary adjustments necessary to segregate rural from urban areas involve readjustments of the boundaries of the present constituencies of Medicine Hat, Gleichen, Calgary, Okotoks, Cochrane, Leduc, Edmonton and Sturgeon.

The bill also contains a provision which

will allow cabinet ministers appointed to take their seats without the necessity of re-election.

DOES NOT FAVOR DECREASE IN MEMBERS

The Premier said that the argument had been used lately that because of the increase of cost of Government there should be a decrease in the number of members. Since the formation of the Province up till 1921, the tendency had been in the direction of increase, the figures being: 1905, 25 members; 1909, 41; 1913, 56; 1917, 58; 1921, 61. Other Provinces had also moved in the direction of increase, and in no case had there been any substantial decrease.

It was easy to take up popular cries and get behind them. The question was asked: Why 16 Federal seats and 60 Provincial seats? This was fallacious reasoning.

The functions of the Dominion Parliament were wide, and did not affect the citizens directly, except with regard to taxation, but in the Provincial Assembly matters dealt with affected health, schools, bridges, highways, etc., which came home to the life of the people. The Provincial constituency should not be so large that the member is unable to get around to visit his people.

LEGISLATION THE LEAST PART

Legislation was the least part of the work of a Provincial Government, and administration the main function. If legislation were the main function, it would be the proper thing to cut the membership in half, but if we recognized administration as being the main part of the work, the matter had to be looked at differently.

We were moving into prosperous times, and we should not turn the hands of the clock backwards. Those who were advocating decreased membership now would be the first to cry for more seats in the future.

CITY AND RURAL REPRESENTATION

The cry was also made for more equitable representation for the cities, yet Alberta cities were better represented proportionately than those of any other Province.

In considering redistribution, problems of social, industrial and community interests arose. A reduction of from 10 to 12 members would only save between \$20,000 to \$25,000, a very little item in a total budget of between \$11,000,000 and \$12,000,000. The results would have to be very beneficial for the proposal to be considered.

Population was only one factor in redistribution. The editor of the Calgary Albertan was at present handing out the advice that redistribution should be on a strictly population basis, but some time earlier he had given the exactly opposite advice, and on both occasions had insisted that his advice was the only course which should be taken.

He did not contend that the present representation was all that could be desired. That was the reason they had endeavored to work out a scheme of redistribution on a non-partisan basis by appointment of a committee representing all shades of opinion in the Assembly. Unfortunately, this scheme had not materialized.

The Government were therefore faced with three alternatives. The first was to leave the map as it was. Looking at

the matter from a strictly party basis, the Government would not object to this. There could be no accusation of gerrymandering.

The second alternative was to adopt the map drawn up by the majority of the redistribution committee. The Government had not attempted to influence the committee in any way, but they had made changes which would have affected many constituencies, and involved the cutting out of some. If the committee had brought in a unanimous report no charge of gerrymandering could have been made, but if the Government had taken the majority map the accusation would certainly have been made. Redistribution now would certainly upset work which had already been done by other parties, and would have the effect to some extent of confusing the public.

An election was due before the middle of July, and the time for adjustment would necessarily have been short.

The last alternative, and the one the Government had adopted, was to make several minor changes. In the Medicine Hat constituency there was no malice intended in splitting the constituency. The change had been contemplated by former Governments, and there was no suggestion of party advantage.

In removing the rural area, comprising a population of 4,000, from Edmonton, with a population of 70,000, the Government were meeting the wishes of the people in the rural districts, who had petitioned repeatedly for the change, even so far back as the days of Premier Sifton. The rural element felt that they were practically swamped and disfranchised. Beverly, which had been added to Edmonton, was practically a suburb, and its interests were identical.

The proposal in Calgary was of the same nature.

The bill could not be considered to assist the position of the Government in the election.

At the conclusion of the Premier's address the debate was adjourned in order to give members an opportunity to study the changes.

FACTORY ACT PASSES COMMITTEE

The new Factory Act made its last appearance in committee Tuesday evening.

Railway Mileage, '25, Increased by 182

Alberta's railway mileage increased 182 miles during 1923, states the report of the Deputy Minister of Railways and Telephones, submitted to the Assembly during the recent session.

Of this mileage, 111 miles was constructed by the Canadian National Railways, 67 miles by the Canadian Pacific Railway, and 4 miles by the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway.

There were at the end of 1923, 5,604 miles of railway within the borders of the Province, as compared with 1,080 in 1905. Of this mileage, 2,078 belong to the Canadian Pacific, 2,085 to the Canadian National, 423 to the E., D. & B.C., 284 to the Alberta and Great Waterways, 85 to the Central Canada, and 49 to the Lacombe and North-Western. The last four railways are the property of the Alberta Government.

The total mileage of all lines throughout Western Canada, west of Port Arthur, is 21,728.

several additions being made, and several industries being exempted.

A penalty clause was added to the minimum wage provisions, the penalty for infractions being not less than \$2 and not more than \$500.

Repair shops, creameries, cheese factories, grain elevators and sawmills, situated in places of not more than 5,000 population, were exempted from the provisions of the Act.

Fred White, Labor (Calgary), asked that oil drilling crews be brought under the provisions of the Act. Some of these crews were working seven days a week, and twelve hours a day. The regulation should be made now before the industry was fully established.

C. R. Pingle, Liberal (Medicine Hat), said that the drillers preferred to work these hours. Wells were usually situated a long way from towns and cities, and there was nothing else to do but work and sleep.

Alex. Ross said that he did not know enough about the industry to include it in the bill, and it would be better to leave it out. It could be taken up next year.

The bill was reported through committee.

S.S.B. System Morally Wrong, States Petition

Andrews States Empire Settlement Scheme Has Grave Defects—Assembly Discusses Changes in Constituencies

WEDNESDAY'S SITTING

EDMONTON, April 7.—A number of British settlers coming to the Sedgewick district are being placed on quarter-section farms, is the allegation made in the Assembly today in a petition read by A. G. Andrews, U.F.A. (Sedgewick), and signed by 40 farmers of that district. The petition states that the system of land settlement now being operated by the Settlement Board is morally wrong. The C.P.R. ready-made farm scheme in the district failed, and men could not make a living for themselves and families on a quarter-section. All Soldier Settlement lands, when vacated, should be sold to the highest bidder. The signers were not against immigration, but wanted to see the new settlers given a chance.

PRICES OF FARMS PROHIBITIVE

Mr. Andrews, moving the adjournment of the Assembly on a matter of great public importance, said he was not against properly conducted immigration, but men were being placed on farms in his district which had been vacated by soldier settlers for several years. The prices were prohibitive, and the settlers could not support their families and pay their taxes on the revenue they could derive from these farms. Men with families of seven or eight children were coming in under the Empire Settlement scheme. They could probably do all right on a half section, but not on a quarter. The authorities in Great Britain, who had advanced these settlers 300 pounds each, expected they would be placed on good farms. If these people were successful they would be the best immigration agents.

R. C. Marshall said the petition should

went to the Federal members from Alberta. Mr. Andrews said a bad break. Turner (Edmonton) thought he would do search had done the right thing by going long ago. The only complaint was in capital hands, and if one of these kind of attack he was sure the authorities would welcome the suggestion. If the weeder for Sedgwick would leave his position with him would take it up with the board. W. C. McKinnon, Y.A., said Mr. Andrews the results made by H. Andrews would be other than S.S.B. lands, and he said the Department of Agriculture to look up the operations of land withdrawal agencies who were placing people on or by the land.

Keenan, opposition leader said that perhaps might be doing some things we might not be able to do but the when had not given enough information. He suggested that the matter had been taken up in this way and put with the Minister of Agriculture.

The member for Sedgwick was quite thin and capable in bringing this matter to the attention of the House. Major Gordon, of the Settlement Board, was a capable man and always to work with the government. He knew in many cases the old was keeping until land out of the present. He would take up his matter with Major Gordon. The Province could get information with regard to bringing up the matter.

Mr. Andrews in withdrawing the resolution, said it was a plan. The leader of opposition did not understand farm business in the province.

AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONERS' REPORT

F. E. Spark, Y.P.A. Vice-President, presented the report of the Agricultural Commission and that the committee had dealt with the Wheat Board, Surplus, and Research, Fuel and Farm Disease, Pests, and Fire Insurance. He said it had been brought in as a result of its work. They recommended that the fire insurance department should investigate the valuing of properties and the next session and with regard to having that various firms and corporations handling rural funds should be encouraged to take out bonds and that the various society might arrange some form of insurance.

MINISTRY HANDED

REVISED SECOND READING

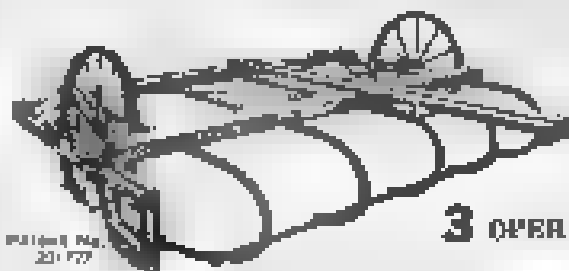
Continuing the debate on the second reading of the Legislative Assembly Act, Mr. Brown spoke on under consideration that the Government should not make any changes in boundaries as it was decided to general change to be made. There was no value in some of the changes, and he would vote the bill.

P. C. Marshall (Edmonton) (Calgary) made one of his characteristic statements on the bill, alleging that it was a "little propaganda." In fact the word "little propaganda" occurred about fifty times in the course of the very rambling remarks which obviously bored the Assembly. He claimed the Calgary government was a "propaganda" with the labor party. The debate was terminated when some one put him a copy of the "People's Friend," with a polite request to read from it as it would be more interesting than the speech he was delivering.

FINISHED ON THE NEW ALIGNMENT

Speaking on the situation created in Medicine Hat by the new alignment of (Continued on page 14)

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12

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1995

1. The following information was obtained from the records of the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, regarding the land owned by the United States in the State of Alaska:

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13 Feb 1946 0 1400 2.

have been done on a basis of population, and by an independent commission. He thought the expectation of rural areas from the state was extremely small for the favored subsidies of highway, but not reduction of taxation. He was going to support the bill. There was nothing objectionable or in the nature of surrender in it.

A. Hoffmann, Liberal Economist, agreed in part with what Mr. Pearson said, but thought the new arrangement would help the labor party.

Wm. White, Labor (Calgary), said that if the Labor people had pressed the point they should have had a new industrial constitution in Drumheller. If the opposition wanted a real example of a pro-unionist they should take a look at Kelly, Mountain the member for which it is thought had to travel through the constitution to cover his own.

He said that it was sufficient to answer Mr. Marshall's charge by a few quotations from it which described it well. "It was unnecessary" for factoring a dismal failure, and it went on and on and on.

The rural sections of Medicine Hat were entitled to a rural member. If the 925 vote had been a full one it would have been better for Mr. Pingle to speak from it.

MARKETABLE IN ACTION LIBERAL PARTY

As his answer to E. C. Marshall's remarks the Premier gave a description of the member who has on a number of occasions acted to the safety of the A. which which was so complete that it left him for once without a reminder of any kind and reduced the price which has given him the sobriquet of "Stalling Jack" in the Liberal press to a sticky gum.

In walks to our city before said the Premier members would have seen occasionally in front of a clubhouse or across a gentleman in motley or spangled costume who made a lot of noise in front of the big tent with the object of directing attention to the show and keeping the crowd in good humor. The member for Calgary apparently served his purpose in directing attention to the Liberal party and had for afternoon fully demonstrated his ability to fill the post.

MINOR FIGURES MENTIONED

Mr. Pingle's speech had been a well reasoned one and the Premier, he thought was a failure in his reason. In dealing with figures on the 1925 Federal election which occurred during a delayed harvest when a large proportion of country voters were not able to record their vote.

The seat of population in Alberta was recognized as being from 1900 to 1905 and in the last Federal election in Saskatchewan which was well over the only one figures were recorded. The province of Saskatchewan polled 1292 votes in 1905 and 1292 votes in 1905. For 1905 the figure in the same election was 1292 and for 1905 1292. Where was the justification for the cry of "surrender"?

Quoting from a report in the Alberta of 1905 the Premier stated that the constitution bill was brought to up the act day of the session. Geo. Bowdler and James Weir protested against passing it at once in the cities. In answer C. R. Mitchell was fully convinced that the rural population was fully equivalent to the city population and that the situation in Medicine Hat was only

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[illegible]

with the President's endorsement of the order, a complete financial picture of the situation is being put before the public as the program is being passed.

Session Adjourned, to Be Resumed on or About May 5th

President Makes Planned Statement on
Economic Situation, Inflation, and
Other Important Matters

THURSDAY'S SITTING

WASHINGTON, April 4 (UPI)—President John F. Kennedy's first sitting of the week ended with a statement on the economic situation, inflation, and other important matters. The President's statement was broadcast on radio and television. He said that the economy was "in a state of transition" and that the government was "committed to a policy of steady growth and low inflation." He also mentioned the need for "a more active role for the government in the economy" and the importance of "maintaining the balance of payments." The President's statement was well received by the public and the media.

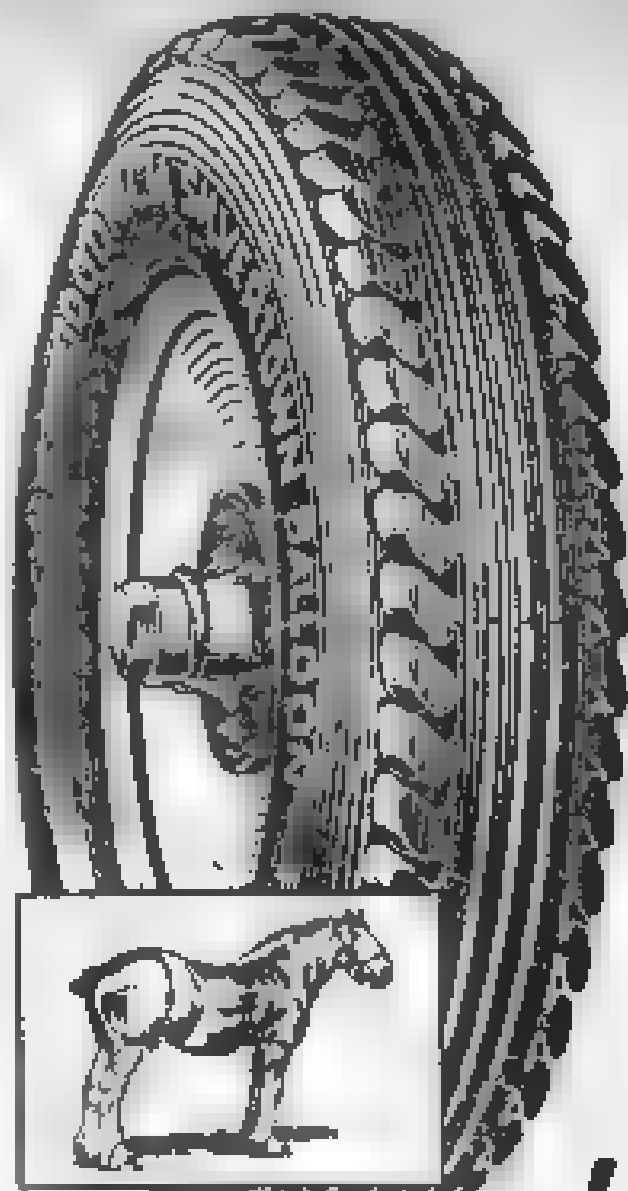
STATION No. 107

K. D. & R. The station is located at the corner of Main and 10th streets, in the heart of the city. It is a well-known landmark and is easily accessible by public transportation. The station is used for the purpose of broadcasting radio and television programs. It is a modern facility with state-of-the-art equipment. The station is owned and operated by the K. D. & R. company. It is a member of the National Association of Broadcasters. The station is a valuable asset to the community and provides a wide range of services to the public.

THE AR INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, April 4 (UPI)—The investigation into the activities of the American Revolution (AR) has been completed. The investigation was conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). The results of the investigation show that the AR was a legitimate organization that was active in the United States during the 1950s and 1960s. The AR was involved in a variety of activities, including political activism, social work, and community development. The investigation also found that the AR was not involved in any illegal activities. The results of the investigation are being used to inform the public and to guide future policy.

The AR was a great success in its development and was a valuable asset to the community.



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The pedigree of Silvertown goes back to 1878. Silvertown tires are made with reserve strength to bear extra work.

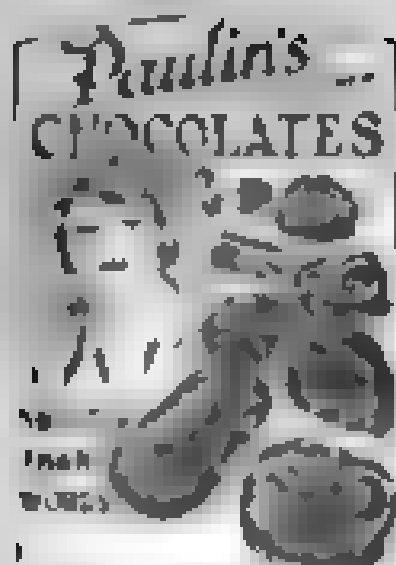
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Canadian Goodrich Company, Ltd., Richmond, Ont.

P-4

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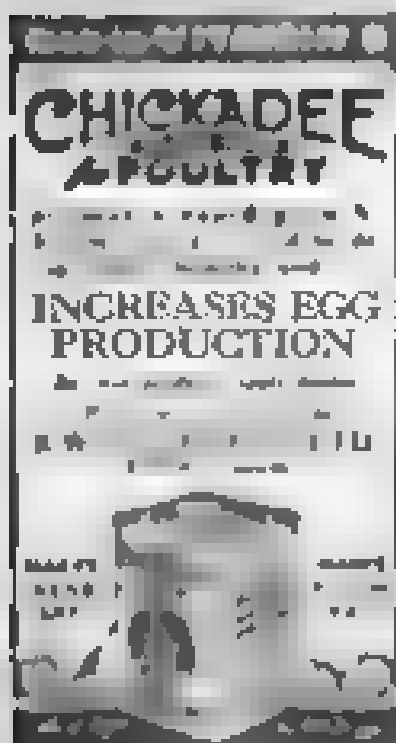


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red White (above) (Carpenter) would that center should be allowed to stand the course of better qualification. There are some decent dist. persons who were never who has no right in the no eligibility for the center and not all, and dis-qualified, should have the right to vote municipal district elections.

SEVERE FAIRNESS DEBATE

Mr. McLaughlin thought the proposal as people on that it was inadvisable for the center. There were who was the the through the Assembly did not have the whole issue of the the use of some special qualifications. Right rights to all, and special privilege. It was the the of the A. and M. White but they did not in municipalities.

A. M. White, P.A. Macleod's son-in-law, was privileged place in this in- were those who did not pay the which he also member for Macleod as record that the center in the case. Indignity. The A. and M. White had on red and R. C. Marshall said that the no economic groups presented in the Assembly were in the the the jobs.

Mr. McLaughlin thought the center was not in position.

Mr. McLaughlin was not in position with a considerable number of Farmer who were not in the also did R. C. Marshall and Mr. McLaughlin.

A member introduced by the the presented in numerous and on being held in other days than now in special cases.

The clause regarding adjournments which not considerable discussion on pre- in adjournments were passed without dis- cussion.

The bill which was finally passed with a vote of 15 to 10 in favor on July 1st.

A amendment setting the maximum number of members to be placed in the center at 100 per year was with- drawn. A motion in the First White Conference had the right to be in the center regarding regulation of the center was a usual debate the center. The center went and that in any case would be made under a set an ultra figure.

THE NEW SECTION ENTERED

The center entered in an amendment setting an adjournment clause in the center. A motion in the First White Conference had the right to be in the center regarding regulation of the center was a usual debate the center. The center went and that in any case would be made under a set an ultra figure.

Following the passing of the bill on a order paper through the committee they were put through the 13rd meeting with the exception of the First Amendment Act, the Discharge of Pro- vision Act, and the Act transferring to the Province its Natural Resources. As a result of the U. P. A. the U. P. A. as the center. His resolution regarding the center was a usual debate the center. The center went and that in any case would be made under a set an ultra figure.

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If your cylinders or crankshaft are worn requiring or if you require new gears or pinions for your tractor, do not put off until the last minute.

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APRIL 18-24

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SAVE THE FOREST WEEK

In rare cases out of ten, forest fires are the result of human carelessness or indifference. In your own interest, as well as that of other farmers and the country as a whole, be sure that no fires are caused through your carelessness when burning slash, stubble or stumps.

CHAS. STEWART
Minister of the Interior

WHEAT PRODUCER CONSPICUOUSLY ABSENT

The Memorandum takes great pains to show the benefits that would be derived by other interests from grinding this wheat in Canada. Transportation will be benefited, labor will be benefited, the dairying industry will be built up. Even the consumer will buy his flour cheaper, but the producer of the wheat, who is supposed to also be the owner of the wheat, and who, by some, is supposed to be entitled to the full value of the wheat—is very conspicuous by his absence from this list of beneficiaries. The Memorandum does, however, offer a very sympathetic obliquity to his memory in the following language:

"We would not suggest, much less urge, any restriction upon the export of wheat, even that to be used merely for milling and re-export by another country, if any effect prejudicial to the price of Canadian wheat would be produced or if the interest of Canadian farmers would suffer in any way. We realize that the prosperity of the Canadian farmer is fundamental to the development and success of our own industry and wish it to be clearly understood that in advocating this duty we do so in the positive belief, not only that it would not depress price or restrict opportunities of sale for producers, but that on the other hand it would strengthen the position of Canadian products with advantage to every Canadian interest."

This surely is talk that would remove mountains, but instead of using that sublime faith that will enable the producer of wheat to pay an export duty without his interest in any way suffering, I do not see why they do not use it to keep the miller from in any way suffering without pay export duty. In fact, I have just as strong faith that the Canadian miller will not suffer by not getting an export duty. He admits that it is only the wheat ground and exported by United States mills that he expects to get, in addition to what he already has. He already exports four times this amount, so his present export amounts to 10 per cent of what his total would be if he got all that the United States exports from Canadian wheat. But would he get it?

He says the most of this wheat was already cleared for export through the United States before it was bought. In that case the Canadian miller had already missed his chance to buy. It would have gone on to foreign markets in the form of wheat. If the United States miller had not bought and milled it. The wonder of that wheat sold it to the United States miller only because he made the first satisfactory bid.

CANNOT SERVE PURPOSE UNLESS PRICE AFFECTED

The Canadian miller evidently did not have customers for the flour, consequently was not in a position to buy the wheat. How does the Canadian miller know that he can find sale for this flour, or any part of it even after the United States miller has been prohibited from buying the wheat? The Canadian miller already has a monopoly on the domestic flour market. In addition he supplies approximately 11,000,000 barrels out of a possible exportable demand of 12,000,000 barrels of flour. For the very doubtful chance of getting the other 1,000,000 barrels, he asks for the imposition of an export duty on wheat; which no matter how lightly it may be introduced, or how softly and apologetically it may be explained away, cannot possibly serve his purpose without affecting the price of Canadian wheat, and becoming a serious menace to the value of the whole 12,000,000 bushel Canadian production. Surely he has little on which to hang a hard luck story, and just as little on which to base a negative hope.

I am sure that if the Canadian miller could for one moment change places with the producer, he would immediately see the preposterous futility of the proposition.

WHY NOT COMPARE PROFITS?

The producer of the wheat would be glad to compare profits with the miller on his



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G. H. HUTTON, Manager G. F. R. Demonstration Farm, Strathmore, Alta.

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SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS—Cockneys, baby chicks, eggs, mailing 10c. Wetherill, 2621 13A St. West, Calgary.

PURE BRED BARRIED ROCKS, BULLDOGS—25-egg strain hatching eggs, \$2 for 15. Mrs. Irena Jussila, Lloydminster, Alta.

SELLING BRED TO LAY BARRIED ROCK—hatching eggs, from Ontario Government birds, \$1.50 per 15; incubator lots, \$1.00 apiece. J. H. Davison, Charlestown, Alta.

HATCHING EGGS, PUREBRED BROWNE—turkeys, \$2.50 for 5. Tealoga, goose eggs, \$2.50 for 5, delivered. H. Moore, Wetaskiwin, Alta.

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS—from culled bred to my stock, splendid winter larvae, \$2.00 per setting of 15; \$1.50 per 10. Mrs. Fred, Redwood, Kananaskis, Alta.

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON BRED—to lay eggs from real producers, \$1.00 per setting of 15. Mrs. P. C. Loren, Nanton.

BARRIED ROCK HATCHING EGGS FROM—Leithbridge Experimental Farm strain, \$2.00 per 15. Mr. Dean Larson, Box 11, Raymond, Alta.

BARRIED ROCKS — AWARDED FIRST—prize bird, Alberta laying contest, 1934-1935. Hatching eggs from 15 in stock mailed to brothers of above lot, \$2.00, two settings \$2.50. Leith Ranch, Purple Springs, Alta.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, 15, \$1.00. NMS.—W. Hall, Inlay, Alta.

WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS—from stock from Martin's best "Dorcas" settings, dam's records 90 to 100, above. New York State Fair winners. Price 10c per egg. Satisfaction or money refunded. J. A. Larson, Fort Saskatchewan, Alta.

BARRIED ROCKS, MATED TO PURE BRED—prize winners, \$4.00 setting of 15 eggs. A. E. Stimpkins, Leduc, Alta.

EGGERS DUCK EGGS, \$2.00 SETTINGS 11—eggs. A. E. Stimpkins, Leduc, Alta.

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON HATCH-—ing eggs, \$1.50 for 15. C. Taylor, Airdrie, Alta.

S.C. RHODE ISLAND RED, BARRIED FLY-—mouth Black, baby chicks and hatching eggs. Hatching eggs, \$1.50 per setting of 15; \$1.00 per hundred. For April hatch chicks, \$1.50 per hundred; for May and June, \$1.00 per hundred. C. H. R. Demonstration Farm, Strathmore, Alta.

WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS—from Martin's best "Dorcas" pure, high egg production, prize winning stock, satisfaction guaranteed. Price \$2.00 setting, three settings \$2.50. Ernest Kriener, Freedman P. O., Alberta.

BARRIED ROCKS, SAME STRAIN AS MY—1935-1936 Contest Pen. Settings \$1.50 and \$1.00 per 15 eggs. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. Hagginsworth, Calgary.

HEAVY LAYING STRAIN R.C. REDS—Cockneys bred by R.O.P. birds. Pile covered. Eggs \$2.00 per hundred. Mrs. H. B. Jones, Okotoks.

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HATCHING EGGS, BARRIED ROCK, SAME—strain as pen holding but place in Leithbridge Experimental Farm contest February this year. \$2.00 setting. K. Randall, Maynes, Alta.

BARRIED ROCK EGGS, ALBERTA UNI-—versity strain, \$1.00 setting 15. Ten per cent discount incubator lots. Cockneys \$2.00. Mrs. A. W. Rands, Oids, Alta.

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CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in this section for three cents per word per insertion. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example, "A. J. Smith has 2000 bushels of Oats for sale," contains 15 words. Be sure to give your correct name and address. Do not have any replies sent to U.F.A. Central Office. Name and address will be counted as part of the advertisement and must be paid for at the same rate. All advertisements will be classified under the heading which applies most nearly to the article advertised. Orders for classified advertisements must be accompanied by cash, and must reach us at least eight days in advance of date of publication, which are the 1st and 15th of each month. Cancellations must also reach us eight days in advance. Address all correspondence to "The U.F.A." Leithbridge Bldg., Calgary, Alta.

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BATTLE CREEK SANITARIUM FOODS to be had at Price Grocery Stores, Calgary. Sole agents for Western Canada. Write for the book, "Healthful Living". It's free.

PLEASANT ROOT INEXPENSIVELY overcomes any Tobacco Habit, or High Blood Pressure. Send address, mention your trouble. Dr. S. H. Stokes, Mohawk, Florida.

PILES WITH CONSTIPATION CURED. Cases removed, one office treatment sufficient. Dr. M. E. Church, Calgary.

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IMPORTED FROM ENGLAND, OWEN—Barn Chickens rabbits, which represent the utmost in Chickens breeding. I have a few pairs for sale ready for spring brooding. Pedigree papers go out with every rabbit. Also brooding orders for April and May delivery; a small deposit will hold your order. Get into this profitable side line. One of my hens has made me over \$100 since July; no trouble, easily looked after. Get your boy a pair of these valuable little fur animals. For particulars write A. Dohlar, Delta, Alta.

FANCY CUPS AND SAUCERS FREE with our famous Tea and Coffee, at very moderate prices. Freight paid on \$5.00 grocery orders. Write for catalogue today! It's free. Price Grocery Stores, Calgary.

HEAVEN AND HELL, SWEDENBORG'S—great work on the life after death and a real world beyond. Over 400 pages. Only 25c postpaid. B. M. Law, 404 Knoll Avenue, Toronto.

HEMSTITCHING — PROMPT SERVICE. Low rates. Mail orders a specialty. Hemstitching Department, Calgary Dry Goods Co., Eighth Avenue East, Calgary.

SOFT POWERFUL CLEANSING WATER—All purposes, bathing, scrubbing, washing. Makes washday a picnic. Join the other happy people. It brings four post-ages free 25c and money back if not satisfied. Whitehead Chemicals. May dish washing. Keeps hands soft and white. Write now. Chemical Products Co., Edmonston.

BABY CHICKS FOR SALE—E. C.—White Leghorns, 25c each, Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, April delivery, 40c. May delivery, 35c. June delivery, 30c each. Poultry Branch, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, Edmonton. Phone 1600.

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